

BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

Story
of the
American
Bible
Society
for
1935



"I was in prison, and ye came unto me"

MAY 1936

AMERICA rests upon four corner-stones: the English Bible, the English language, the common law, and the tradition of liberty. But liberty, language, and law might have been drawn from the Bible alone. Had we brought nothing with us across the sea besides this supreme book, we might still have been great. Without this book America could not have become what she is; and when she loses its guidance and wisdom, she will be America no more.

—Odell Shepard, Ph.D., Litt.D., Professor of English,
Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut.

CONTENTS OF THE STORY FOR 1935

	Page		Page
Introduction	67	FINANCE	78
Four Hundred Years of the Printed English Bible	67	Budget	78
DISTRIBUTION	68	Individual Gifts	78
The True Greatness of the Work	68	Support from Churches	78
In the Far East	69	Income from Living Donors	79
In the Near East	70	Annuities	79
In Latin America	70	Securities	80
In the United States	71	Legacies	80
Service to the Blind	72	Trust Funds	80
Workers	73	GENERAL	80
Auxiliaries	73	Universal Bible Sunday	80
TRANSLATION AND REVISION	73	Publicity	81
ISSUES	75	Bible Houses	81
Volumes	75	BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD and Other Publications	82
Languages	75	In Memoriam	82
PUBLICATION	75	Personnel	82
The New System of Home Depositories	76	THE YEAR IN FIGURES	83
Foreign Agencies	77	Distribution and Workers	83
		List of Languages and Characters	83

BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

VOLUME 81

MAY 1936

NUMBER 5

• • •

The Story for 1935

This issue presents the report of the Board of Managers submitted to the Annual Meeting of the American Bible Society on May 14, it being a condensed story of the work of last year.

TO summarize a year's activity in carrying out so clear and single a responsibility as "to encourage the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment" would seem not a difficult task. But involving, as it actually does, geographically more than forty

countries and all the states of the Union, linguistically more than a hundred languages and dialects, financially some hundreds of thousands of dollars in many currencies and gathered from a multitude of sources, administratively twenty-five principal centers of work, and personally some three thousand workers, every factor being affected by the confused issues of to-day's

world, its depiction is inevitably incomplete. The understanding reader must judiciously multiply and modify the illustrations, and see, behind statistics and story, pulsing life, patient and courageous effort, and, above all, the fulfilment of the redemptive purpose of the Heavenly Father.

In addition to the steady ongoing of the processes of translation, publication, and distribution—ever varied in their specific applications—and their fruit in the issuance of nearly seven and a quarter million Gospels, Testaments, and Bibles, there have been three events in the year which give hope for the more extensive work which the present opportunities at home and abroad demand. The first was the commemoration of four hundred years of the printed English Bible. This may well prove to be the start of a new and deeper interest in

the Scriptures in this harried generation. The second was the reorganization of the Society's work in the United States, preparing it for more effective contact both with the need for the Scriptures and with the great body of Christian people who alone can help the Society provide

them. The third was the initial step in securing new and more useful headquarters for the Society's offices and staff in New York City. The year has thus been a year of achievement and of hopeful preparation. All about every center of the Society's work are thousands of minds and hearts opening—and open!—ready for the message of the gospel if it can be brought

them in their own tongue, in a form they can cherish and study, and at a price within their means. The Board of Managers, in presenting this report to the Society and to the churches and Christian people of America, begs them to enable it to bring to these multitudes the one book indispensable for their entry into the new life in Christ,—the one book which every man needs.

Four Hundred Years of the Printed English Bible

Convinced that the most serious obstacle to effective support of the Bible cause is indifference to the Scriptures on the part of multitudes of church members, the Society has sought, within its proper functions, ways of bringing the value of the Bible clearly before the people. Its promotion of Bible Sunday is a recurring



A BIBLE FOR EACH ONE

element in this process. Occasionally, however, a signal event makes possible a far greater effort. Such was the four hundredth anniversary of the first printing of the English Bible. The Society conceived this to be an occasion of national import in which the widest attention could best be attained by making it a truly national commemoration. It therefore secured a distinguished national committee and a number of similar regional committees to sponsor a nation-wide observance of the event. The aims were both historical and practical—to celebrate appropriately the influence which the printed English Bible has exercised upon the thought and life of the English-speaking peoples through four hundred years; and at the same time to encourage the wider reading and possession of the Scriptures throughout the country. The Society met the whole cost of the national promotion, local celebrations being financed in local communities.

By all external signs, the Commemoration was a very great success. Hundreds upon hundreds of communities united in community programs sponsored by groups of local churches or ministerial associations. Tens of thousands of individual churches observed the Commemoration through addresses, exhibits of historic Bibles, appropriate exercises in church schools and in young people's societies, and in many cases by the distribution of literature promoting reading of the Scriptures. There

were more than 12,000 sales made of pamphlets, leaflets, and other material offered under the auspices of the National Committee. More than 9,000 of these sales included five or more pamphlets, as well as some hundreds of thousands of leaflets. Of the two principal leaflets prepared for the occasion and offered for sale, approximately 2,700,000 were issued. The public and religious press, through news items, special articles and editorials, gave generous accounts of the celebration and its significance and also of local observances. Over an extended National Broadcasting Company network including 40 stations a national broadcast was given, in which, in addition to addresses by Professor Robert A. Millikan and Mr. Frank J. Loesch, Secretary of State Cordell Hull presented a message from the President. In many communities, local stations afforded facilities for broadcasts by local committees. In December, some 6,000 theatres displayed a news reel prepared by Paramount News, giving a presentation of the Commemoration and of the widespread distribution of the Scriptures.

It is, of course, impossible to tell how deep an impression has been made; but it is earnestly hoped that multitudes have been brought to a fresh recognition of the power of the Scriptures in national and individual life, and that new influences will be springing up to broaden and deepen these currents.

Distribution

The True Greatness of the Work

STRANGERS to the work of the Society are sometimes surprised to find the magnitude of its business and publishing operations. But there is something that is greater than these. It is the quality of spiritual discernment and of courage shown by those on the front lines, by those who come to grips with "the public," who meet the busy householder, the passing pedestrian, the innkeeper, the street bully, the inquisitorial police official, the argumentative bigot, the man of wrath, the man without hope, the clever cynic, the humdrum "casual," the hostile crowd, the churchman friendly and the churchman indifferent. It is these colporteurs, these inconspicuous church workers, these home and foreign missionaries, with the scholars wrestling with unknown tongues, who do the critical work of the Society. They seek *and find* the keys to the hearts of men and women. Colporteur L— reports with joy on the last day of the year, not simply an average of thirty houses a day visited and eighty persons a day offered the Scriptures, but that he had sold two Bibles to two

men to whom in seven years he had tried 109 times to sell them! "Knock, and it shall be opened!" From the Dominican Republic, from Bulgaria, and from Mexico come reports of three parallel experiences—in each case a colporteur unknowing meets a man plotting a murderous vengeance and by gentle words commends the gospel and puts the New Testament in his hands, to learn later that reading and bitter meditation brought the man to his knees and to Christ. A missionary in Siam wrote, "I met a Buddhist priest who had received some Scripture portions from your office. He came with a list of very intelligent questions. I saw at once that he was very near the Kingdom; so I pressed the matter of openly confessing Christ, and he did." Colporteur R— offered a Bible to a lady in a store in Potosí. She reproached and insulted him, but he responded with patience. The next day, she met him and bought a Testament. While resting on a bench outside a house, Colporteur C— read the story of Jesus and the Samaritan woman to an Indian woman who was spinning;

soon in tears she asked to see the book, and then bought it. On a mountain path in Bulgaria Colporteur M— was held up and robbed; he offered each man a Bible from his pack; thereupon they returned his money and kept the books. Some months later he was greeted by one of the robbers, who, thanks to the Book, had found a new life. Colporteur S— knocked early at a door of the first house in a village; the man of the house brusquely demanded his departure; the colporteur begged him to listen to a passage from the third chapter of St. John's Gospel; the man's heart softened, he invited the colporteur to breakfast and at the end of more conversation bought a Bible. So faithfulness, tact, and the power of the Word open the doors of men's hearts all over the world. It is this that makes the work of the Society a great work.

In the Far East

Critical issues for the future of every Far Eastern country seem to abound. Japanese military expansion, communist agitation in China, the independence of the Philippines, the abdication of the King of Siam, the rise of the Untouchables in India, are only those which claim the largest headlines. There are many more. Every one which affects the mind and the livelihood of the people affects the circulation of the Scriptures among them. Political agitation, war, banditry, fanatic nationalism, economic failure,— all change for better or for worse the interest and capacity of the people to possess and appreciate the Book of Books. A sense of national and personal insufficiency, security of travel, attention of leaders to moral and spiritual issues,— all make way for wider dissemination of the gospel and its written record. Do the Scriptures have any effect in return? To answer by an illustration: the manner of leadership which General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek are giving to the struggle of China for national

well-being finds its explanation in the daily hour of Scripture reading, meditation, and prayer which they have together.

But, what of the mass? The answer is again in the multiplied experiences of individuals, such as are constantly reported to the Society's offices. Peace to the distraught, an open mind to the bigoted, courage to the weak, the sinner forsaking his way, the plotter of evil repentant, the bonding of men together in the fellowship of Christ their Saviour, these are the effects of the circulation of the Scriptures. That action by nations, by masses of men, so often is

wicked and cruel, is because even yet the light of the gospel has reached but a few. In Japan, for example, the Society has carried on a most systematic colportage. A force of eighteen to twenty-four colporteurs have incessantly canvassed village, town, and open country, house by



THE BIBLE COLPORTEUR AND AN EGYPTIAN GROCER

house, road by road, county by county for twelve years. In this period more than 2,191,000 households have been visited at least once. But, at the present rate of distribution, it will take nearly fifty years to supply once the present number of people in Japan, during which time some twenty or thirty million unsupplied readers will have been born and grown up to literacy! The leaven is working, but how great are the measures to be leavened!

For the year in review the work in the Philippines has grown. The Bible car has been the moving pivot of several effective campaigns both in church districts and in areas where the Scriptures were practically unknown. The reduction in the number of missionaries, helpful as correspondents, presses upon us the necessity of more colporteurs. The year's circulation was 111,574 Bibles, Testaments, and Gospels, an increase of some thirty percent. In Siam, steady efforts to modify a long established process of free distribution and to en-

courage sales as a more effective missionary method, has borne fruit in a marked increase in the latter. Thousands of portions have been sold in villages hitherto unreached. In eastern Siam the distribution has accompanied a widespread movement toward Christianity in which whole villages have accepted Christ. In China, the circulation is approximately the same as last year—good evidence of the capacity of the organization to keep the work going on while important adjustments are made. A feature has been the continued demand for whole Bibles, again higher than ever before. The total circulation for the year was 2,145,627 Bibles, Testaments, and Portions. In addition, some 300,000 more were sent to other parts of the world or sold to other Bible Societies. Of great promise for the future in China is the acceptance of responsibility on local Bible Society committees by more and more men and women. Nine such committees in important centers will, in due time, become foci of united Bible Society work throughout China and serve as local auxiliary societies. Collaboration with the British and Foreign Bible Society is resulting in the elimination of duplications of administration; West China is now administered by the American Bible Society in behalf of both Societies, and South China similarly by the British Society. In Japan, the circulation has exceeded that of the three years preceding, amounting to 737,560, of which 521,822 were sold by 13 full-time and 6 part-time colporteurs, who visited over 192,000 homes and institutions. The correspondence for the year shows new encouragement and light brought to many despondent persons.

In India, the Society has participated in the support of the "motor caravan" of the British Society which goes from village to village with a group of workers and which, by its mobility, is valuable in reaching the multitude of villages. Much of the time the caravan has been in areas where American missions are at work. Five hundred Bibles have been supplied to the Gilbert Islands, and Testaments and Portions in varying quantities to missions in many other parts of the world.

In the Near East

In the Near East, always sensitive to economic and political disturbance, the distribution has been carried on with readiness to meet unexpected difficulties. On the whole, the colporteurs have gone on their rounds without more than the ordinary interference. In spite of a reduction in their number (due to reduction in budgets), the circulation has been about as last year. Scriptures in more than forty-five languages have been called for. In Turkey, the

secularist movement in the government, in seeking to repress religio-political agitation, puts many hindrances in the way of the distribution even of inoffensive literature. But, in spite of police inquiries and suspicious officials, a slowly growing interest is noted. In Bulgaria, the vigorous work of seven colporteurs and some twenty correspondents has resulted in the sale of more whole Bibles than for several years. In Greece, the return to the monarchy appears for a time to have encouraged those ecclesiastics who hold that the modern Greek should read the Scriptures only in their ancient form. A contrary attitude, born of experience with the vernacular Scriptures, is growing steadily. The issue is essentially whether the Bible shall become the people's book or be reserved for the few. The efforts that the Society's workers are putting forth to spread the Word throughout Macedonia and Thrace are important for this critical reason and should be reinforced. In Syria, Palestine, and Egypt the reported circulation is smaller because of an adjustment making one month shorter the period covered by the year's report. Here, also, the sale of whole Bibles has increased.

In Latin America

In Latin America generally economic and political conditions have been more favorable. The ending of the Chaco War has lifted limitations upon travel in Bolivia, and the opening of the mines there has contributed to stability. In Cuba, religious and public leaders are reported to be accepting more widely the distribution of the Scriptures as the foundation for religious and cultural advance. Politico-religious issues in Mexico held up the entry of Scriptures into the country for four months; but distribution within Mexico was not seriously affected once supplies could be delivered. In Puerto Rico the economic conditions remain very satisfactory; and in Argentina the import duties have become extremely high in some cases. For the year the circulation in Latin America is substantially the same as last year, with increases in the distribution of whole Bibles. The total distribution in Latin America was 559,763 volumes, of which 59,149 were Bibles, 52,342 Testaments, and 448,272 were Portions.

In the West Indies four campaigns have been carried on in as many provinces with excellent response. One of these campaigns was among the Haitian laborers in the sugar plantations in Oriente. From Haiti it is reported that these emigrant laborers, on returning, quite generally possess a Testament or a Gospel and are liberating new religious influences in their own country. A slight increase in circulation has taken place in Puerto Rico. An interesting

item in the Agency's issues were 223 copies of Scriptures in Chinese.

In Mexico an average of thirty colporteurs, representing six denominations, were kept at work through the year. Interest in the Scrip-

tures ap-
pears to be
increasing.
In the Central American republics, the Canal Zone, Colombia, Venezuela, and the Dutch West Indies—comprising the Caribbean Agency,—there has been a modest gain in distribution. Large dependence is placed upon

the help rendered by missionaries, but a larger number of colporteurs are needed.

In Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia the circulation of Bibles and Portions has grown, and the demand exceeds the supply. In Ecuador, groups of inquirers and converts, resulting from the work of one of the colporteurs, are laying the foundations for village churches. In Peru and in Bolivia some very hard travel has been done by colporteurs in reaching out-of-the-way places. Two of them spent three and a half months on the road crossing over the range to the eastern "cordillera" in northern Peru, visiting more than sixty places, in thirteen of which the Scriptures had never before been sold. Their entire stock was sold before they reached their destination. The demand for the Scriptures among the Quechua Indians is vigorously sustained. In the La Plata Agency,

sales have been maintained on the level of recent years. Work has been done among the Bolivian prisoners in Paraguay. The Bible motor coaches in Uruguay and Argentina continue to be effective means of distribution to

distant centers. The headquarters in Buenos Aires has returned, with satisfaction, to its former address at Corrientes 728. In spite of the advance of distribution in Brazil, the Secretary there reports that the issues could be trebled if the Society could supply the



CARIBBEAN MARKET PLACES ARE THE COLPORTEURS' OPPORTUNITY

funds to meet the costs involved in maintaining low prices and providing the support for colporteurs and workers.

This condition is one which is reflected in practically the entire Latin American field. The possibility of a very much larger distribution in this important section of the world is not limited by the attitude or interest of the people there in discovering and possessing the Bible, but by the lack of funds with which to meet the costs. As an illustration, it would require the full day's wage of an unskilled agricultural laborer in Brazil to purchase a Bible at its full cost. The Society prices the book at half of this amount to put it within his reach. Thousands can be found who would pay such a reduced price, but the Society does not have the funds with which to meet the other half of the cost.

Distribution in the United States

THE largest single service of the Society to the Bible cause in the United States in 1935 was undoubtedly the Commemoration of the First Printed English Bible already referred to. Though this was prominent in public view, there was going on at the same time a considerable reorganization of the Society's work. The purpose was to simplify and reduce the amount of attention required of the Secretaries of the Agencies to the mechanical proc-

esses of stocking, shipping, and accounting for Scriptures, and free them as far as possible for the promotion of circulation, for encouraging the use of the Scriptures, and for securing interest and support. Report is given on a later page of the new depository arrangements which have been made. The former "Agencies" have (except for the Agency among the Colored People) now become "Districts." One new District has been created, the Southern, with

headquarters at Atlanta, taking over from the South Atlantic and Central Agencies a group of Southern states. The Central District now comprises Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. Delaware has been transferred from the National Capital District to the Atlantic District. Some adjustments have been made in the division of territory within the Agency among the Colored People, and the Houston Division has been moved up to Dallas. These changes, with readjustments in sales and shipping practices and the effort to clean up overdue accounts for a fresh start, were somewhat preoccupying for part of the year. But circulation has, on the whole, been well sustained, approximating 2,950,000 Bibles, Testaments, and Portions. It is too early as yet to appraise the value of the new plan; it is anticipated that by it the Society's activities will be strengthened at many points.

From the several Districts come reports of many fresh and vigorous efforts to spread the Scriptures among all people. In St. Louis an active campaign among the churches, encouraging them to take responsibility for canvassing their parishes, resulted in the distribution of some 150,000 Gospels. In a group of Negro colleges, the efforts of one of the Secretaries so deepened the interest in religion, that the mother of a sophomore wrote to the office with deep gratitude for the service rendered. In an upstate New York city, a veteran colporteur visited 8,062 families or individuals, finding about one fifth without Bibles. In many centers the Commemoration stirred individual pastors and ministerial associations to survey the needs of their communities. One pastor canvassed every home in a large parish, found one tenth of them without the Scriptures and supplied them.

A service of great value has been the supply of Testaments to the boys in the Civilian Conservation Corps through the chaplains. During the year 65,420 Testaments and, in addition, 447 Bibles and 15,563 Gospels were issued in this way. These, with earlier grants, have provided nearly 140,000 Testaments and several thousand Bibles since the organization of the Corps. The letters from the chaplains give remarkable testimony to the interest of the boys in the personal copies given to those who request them. A Vermont chaplain wrote, "I have been truly amazed to find the boys so hungry to read the Bible." The Chief of Chaplains, after an extensive tour in forty-five states, wrote: "I have made it a point to ask questions and observe, as opportunity offered, to find out to what extent these Testaments are used by the enrollees. The testimony of our chaplains is that they are generally used by all

who receive them. . . . Seldom have I visited a day room after working hours, that I have not seen a number of men reading American Bible Society Testaments."

Along with such special efforts as these, there continues the steady supply of Scriptures to workers in Federal and state prisons and local jails, in hospitals and children's homes, to mission churches and circuit-riding missionaries, at ports to sailors over many seas, and to a score of other groups in cities and countryside. From the farthest north hospital at Point Barrow, Alaska, go out not only a ministry of physical healing, but Bibles and Testaments supplied by the Society.

Service to the Blind

The year 1935 was an eventful one in the work for the Blind; for the Society in April completed one hundred years of service to those who read with their fingers. The popular volume of Scripture passages, heretofore so widely welcomed by readers of New York Point and Braille, was embossed in the Moon system and also made available in talking book form on two double-faced records; and the whole Bible in the new Standard English Braille in eighteen volumes was completed. There were distributed during the year in the United States 3,887 embossed volumes in ten languages and systems; and by Foreign Agencies, 1,170 volumes, of which 774 were in Japanese Braille supplied by the Japan Agency—making a total of 5,057 volumes.

A memorable service commemorating this centennial was held at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, in November. The large audience was deeply stirred by the musical selections rendered by the choir of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind; a blind soloist, Miss Rose Weinstein; and Edwin Grasse, noted blind organist and composer; and by Miss Helen Keller's inspiring address, in which she said, "The Bible is a book to live with, to think from, and to die by." The Old Testament lesson was read by Mr. Frank Irwin from his Braille Bible, and the New Testament lesson was recited by the talking book machine. The pastor, the Rev. J. Sutherland Bonnell, D.D., spoke on "The Bible and the Blind." The history of the Society's work for the Blind was reviewed in an address by the Rev. L. B. Chamberlain, D.D., under whose supervision and guidance during the past two decades, this important service to the sightless has been skilfully expanded.

During the period of a little more than a century, the Society records a total of 104,284 volumes distributed at home and 16,760 volumes abroad, making a grand total of 121,044

volumes of Scripture supplied to the Blind in 25 languages and systems.

The embossed Scriptures are an added blessing to those both deaf and blind. One so affected, who had received the New Testament in Braille, wrote:

You can hardly realize what these books mean to some of us who cannot read the printed word. They are doubly valuable to me, because I have lost hearing as well as sight, and in no other way than through the fingers can I get the information and comfort I seek.

Workers

Only through the aid and devotion of many loyal "laborers together with God" could the work of the year have been accomplished. As usual, colporteurs, correspondents, and a throng of voluntary workers, shared largely in the spreading of the gospel, both at home and abroad. Unceasingly and unselfishly, they wended their ways with the Book, bringing light and courage to many in desolate places; telling its story again and again to those who hitherto had not heard or listened to it; sometimes disheartened and discouraged, but often made happy by the fruits of their labors.

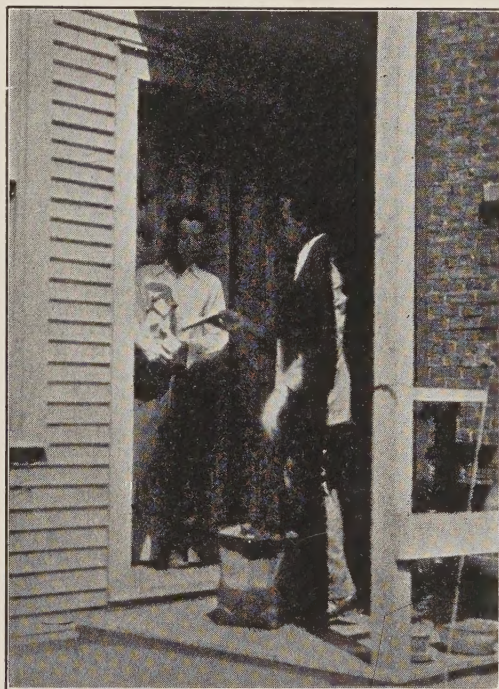
Cooperating in the work at home were 1,096 men and women, while the number in foreign lands totaled 1,998; altogether 3,094* having a part in "sowing the seed of the Kingdom." Of these, 1,180 were volunteers.

Auxiliaries

The auxiliary and cooperating societies continue to hear the call for Scriptures from all sides, and to meet this challenge with generous gifts of funds, and in certain sections to carry the whole or main responsibility for Bible work. Thus the national Society need have no concern for the primary Bible task throughout most of

* Details on page 83.

New England, or in Maryland, or Cook County, Illinois, knowing that there and in certain other regions similarly fortunate such needs will be well met by the state or local society. In other sections, chiefly in the northeastern and north-central states, the auxiliaries con-



"KNOCK, AND IT SHALL BE OPENED"

tinue their active interest, and help most acceptably by raising funds locally, to remit to the national Society towards its general budget for the world-wide work. This loyal faithfulness is hereby acknowledged with deep appreciation.

Translation and Revision

THANKS to the heroic and inspired efforts of William Tyndale, Myles Coverdale and others, the English-speaking people have had for four hundred years a printed Bible in their own tongue. Many of our cousins in Europe had printed Bibles before 1535. Today the five million Quechua Indians of the Andes Mountains in South America do not have a complete Bible in their own tongue, nor even a New Testament that they all can understand; and there are many other peoples who have not even a Gospel. The eagerly received copies referred to in the preceding pages were not all in English, or Spanish, or German. The force of Tyndale's translation and the music of Coverdale's phrases mean nothing to the Indians in Guatemala, nor to the Navahos of our

own country. But a considerable expenditure was made by the Bible Society during 1935 to provide Scriptures that will speak directly to the hearts of some of these folk.

The translator's task is not an easy one. He must be thoroughly familiar with the text he is translating, with the meaning of its words in his own tongue and in the original Greek and Hebrew, and with the full force of its original rhythm, before he can make the same deeds and thoughts and prayers march and speak and sing in another tongue, which again he must as deeply understand and love. He must be resourceful to find words and phrases; and, yet, he must be a scientist with an accurate ear for the hearing and reproduction of spoken sounds.

It takes years to learn a language well enough

for such work. The late Rev. Leonard P. Brink, of the Christian Reformed Church, had been at work among the Navaho Indians of Arizona since 1899. This progressive group of American Indians has a very complex language, with verb forms that can express an almost infinite variety of shades of meaning, in sounds that do not lend themselves readily to representation in our English alphabet. A page of Navaho fairly bristles with accents. Twenty-five years ago, Mr. Brink and his Navaho helper, Jacob Morgan, translated Genesis and St. Mark's Gospel, which the Bible Society printed. In 1917 the Society published a volume containing revisions of the Genesis and Mark with translations of Jonah and St. John's Gospel and selections from a number of other books—the work of a group of missionaries. This year Mr. Brink and Mr. Morgan completed a translation of the Acts, a few Psalms and 1 Corinthians 13, which were published with the previous translations in a new edition. The translators had hoped to complete the New Testament, but Mr. Brink's regretted death will postpone this outcome.

The Rev. H. C. Whitener finished a translation of the Acts for the Keres Indians of New Mexico, which will be printed during 1936.

From Guatemala the Rev. and Mrs. H. Dudley Peck brought their translation of the Mam New Testament; but, before handing it in for publication,

they have undertaken some further work on grammatical problems with Professor Andrade at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Peck also began the study of Hebrew in preparation for translating at least a part of the Old Testament. The Quiché New

Testament translation is advancing. The missions in Guatemala are devoting considerable effort to the teaching of reading, so that the Indians may be able to read their Testaments when they are printed. Various difficulties have prevented much progress on the Quechua

and Aymara orthography problems. However, Mrs. W. D. Woodward, of the Gospel Missionary Union, and collaborators from the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in Ecuador completed a thorough revision of St. Luke in Ecuadorean Quechua, which reached the Bible House in New York early in 1936.

Not far above the Equator, in the Caroline Islands, several thousand inhabitants of the island of Ponape are eagerly awaiting the arrival of their New Testament and Psalms, which were shipped from London late in the year to Japan, whence they will be distributed through the Japanese mission, Nanyo Dendo Dan. Missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions started this work nearly seventy-five years ago. Since then it has been carried on first by the Liebenzeller Mission and now by the Japanese group. The translation was largely the work of Mr. A. Syring, of the Liebenzeller Mission, who was on the island for eight years. The American missionaries had translated the New Testament, which was published in 1887 by the American Bible Society; but the German missionaries had found revision necessary as the language became better known. The Psalms have never before been printed in this tongue.

The Turkish Old Testament revision goes steadily forward, having reached Jeremiah by the end of 1935. Proverbs was published during the summer.

The translators are gratified to find that the style adopted for the New Testament already published is in close harmony with the current trend in the reform of the language.

The Nyore New Testament proof-reading on the field was completed,

but the very large number of corrections has delayed the process of preparing page proof and actual printing of the book.

In the Philippines the translation of the Samareño Old Testament moved satisfactorily along, and the revision of the Cebuan New



A PONAPE GIRLS' BIBLE CLASS FAR OUT IN THE PACIFIC

Testament is well under way. A good start had been made on the revision of the Panayan New Testament when the sudden death of the most competent and valuable member of the committee, the Rev. A. E. Bigelow, made it seem wise to stop the work for the present.

Other work was in process in several parts of Africa, the Near East, Siam, China, and Japan.

The Historical Collection of Printed Scriptures was strengthened by the addition of 415 volumes in 141 different languages which were printed during the past five centuries.



TRANSLATING THE SAMAREÑO SCRIPTURES

Mr. E. Y. Granali, Mrs. J. Andrew Hall, Mr. Catalino Modina, Mrs. Martina Tigle

Issues

Volumes

THERE were distributed by the American Bible Society in 1935, at home and abroad, a total of 7,223,550 volumes of Scriptures, of which 299,414 were Bibles, 447,522 Testaments, and 6,476,614 Portions. These figures tell a story of their own. While the number falls below that of the previous year, due to a decrease in the total circulated in the United States, there is reason for rejoicing, especially in the increase in the total number of volumes distributed in foreign lands. The distribution in the United States included 182,881 Bibles, 285,563 Testaments, 2,483,188 Gospels and other Portions—a total of 2,951,632 copies. The distribution abroad consisted of 116,533 Bibles, 161,959 Testaments, and 3,993,426 Gospels and other Portions—a total of 4,271,918 volumes.

The year's work brings the grand total of volumes of Scripture distributed by the Society during its 120 years of service to 268,588,636 volumes.

Languages

To supply the printed Word to every man in his own tongue, what a glorious achievement! Much has been accomplished toward this end, but there is more to be done before this goal is reached.

During the year, the Society distributed the Scriptures in 132 languages and dialects and in an additional 25 characters of different languages, including the different systems in use among the Blind, details of which are given on page 83. It is an interesting fact that over one hundred languages were used in the United States as well as in foreign lands.

The important work of translation has been going on steadily, and the Bible or some part of it has now been printed in 972 languages and dialects—an increase of 18 since the end of 1934. The complete Bible is in 175 languages, the New Testament in an additional 208, portions consisting of at least one complete book in 514 more, and selections of Scripture, less than a complete book, in still 75 more languages.

Publication

Bible House, New York

PARTLY due to a change in the number of the Society's depositories, and partly to the necessary increase in price of the 25c English

enlarged Minion Bible to 30c and the 50c English enlarged Brevier Bible to 60c, and also partly to the policy of selling Scriptures to individuals and others only upon receipt of a

remittance including transportation, the issues from the Bible House, New York, for 1935 show a reduction from those of 1934. A comparison of the issues in the United States since 1932 is as follows:

Issues	1932	1933	1934	1935
Bibles	165,535	245,288	276,844	223,413
Testaments	256,654	272,791	314,301	329,856
Portions ..	3,313,638	3,472,161	3,384,810	2,721,915
Blind	3,714	2,920	5,052	3,887
	3,739,541	3,993,160	3,981,007	3,279,071
Concordances	921	1,187	1,487	1,179

Only in New Testaments has the recovery in the quantities distributed since 1932 continued. This increase is partly accounted for by New Testaments supplied to the Civilian Conservation Corps. It had been hoped that the new program of carton lots, which are now being sent freight free to churches and individuals, would lead to a considerable expansion of the Society's circulation during the celebration of the 400th Anniversary of the First Printed English Bible. This, however, did not prove to be the case; perhaps because the full value of this newly instituted service was not realized by enough churches and individuals during the short period of the campaign. When the new reorganization of the home Depositories and the new terms of sales are fully established and known, it is hoped that a much larger distribution will be possible upon a very much more economical and efficient basis than ever before. Every saving made in the cost of retail distribution is actually for the benefit of those whom the Society seeks to serve. The American Bible Society wishes to thank its many friends for bearing with it so patiently during this unusual period of readjustment.

New Books.—Published during the year were the New Testament and Psalms in Ponape; a new edition of Scriptures in Navaho with additional Psalms, the Book of Acts and part of 1 Corinthians included. An order for the new Nyore New Testament was also placed in December 1935. For the Blind the complete Bible in Standard English Braille was brought out during the year; and the selected Scripture Passages, previously issued only in New York Point and Revised Braille grade 1½, were published in Moon, and also in talking book form on two twelve-inch double-faced records. These records were recorded at the American Foundation for the Blind especially for publication and distribution by our Society.

The New System of Home Depositories

Nineteen thirty-five marked an important change in the Society's method of stocking and distributing Scriptures in the continental United States.

In previous years nine Home Agency Secretaries and four Division Secretaries gave a great part of their time to supervising and reporting such retail sales. All of these thirteen men were clergymen, and much of their time was taken in ordering Scriptures for their depository and subdepositories, in keeping inventories of what stock of books they had on hand, and in reporting monthly as to all expenditures made and all Scriptures sold. They were expected to pass on all extensions of credit that were made, and to send out statements and collect all amounts that were due. Every change in prices or variation in stock was reported to them; and they were expected to liquidate all slow moving or discontinued books that they had on hand and to keep the home office informed at all times of just what progress they were making in these matters.

The four Colored Divisions were making very limited over-the-counter sales, and to maintain a representative stock of leather and other expensive books in each of the four Divisions not only tied up a considerable capital investment, but also involved a complete system of bookkeeping and accounting which, if it was carefully audited, would not only take an undue toll of the available appropriation, but, more important than this, would also require an undue amount of the time of the Division Secretary as well.

The following five steps were, therefore, taken during 1935, first for purposes of economy because of the reduced appropriations available, and, second, to release the nine Agency (now "District") Secretaries and the four Division Secretaries from the responsibility for supervising retail Scripture sales. This releases these important keymen, so that they can hereafter spend more of their time on the circulation of Scriptures in their own territory, on the stimulating an appreciation of the value, and encouraging the use, of the Scriptures in their field, on supervising the direct distribution by whole or partial grant to those who cannot pay the full cost of the Scriptures they need, on telling the story of the Bible cause and of how we have received the Bible in our own tongue, on creating interest in and support of the work being done, in order that the seed of the gospel may be more widely sown and more abundantly harvested:

1. The Society began during 1935 to stock and distribute its Scriptures from six Depositories instead of from nine Home Agencies and four Colored Divisions. In carrying out this program the Depository of Scriptures at Cincinnati was discontinued at the end of 1934, its English stock being sent to a new Depository at Atlanta and its foreign language stock to

Chicago. Retail sales by the four Colored Divisions were taken over by the six new Depositories after March 1. The sale of Scriptures in Philadelphia and in Richmond was taken over by the Pennsylvania and Virginia Bible Societies, just as the sales in the National Capital Agency had been taken over by the Maryland Bible Society in August 1934.

2. The six Depositories at New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas, Atlanta and Denver are directly controlled from the Bible House, New York. All records of sales, perpetual inventory of stock, office salaries, expenses, and terms of sale are arranged by the main office in New York. Receipts from sales are sent in automatically each month, and a strict control is kept of all inventories and expenses. This should release the District and Division Secretaries from all responsibility for filling orders for Scriptures and should give them more time to devote to their more important work of encouraging a wider distribution and use of the Word of God.

3. Sales of Scriptures on credit to individuals and others were withdrawn because of the time and expense necessary to pass on credit risks, because of the extra cost of keeping and auditing a large number of accounts receivable, because any losses sustained in collecting amounts due must either be added to the cost of Scriptures sold to those who do pay for the books they need, or must be taken from appropriations already greatly reduced by a most unusual falling off in gifts from living donors in the past five or six years.

4. A special table of transportation costs was prepared and furnished with all catalogues of Scriptures, so that prospective purchasers may send a remittance including transportation with all orders. By the use of this table the purchaser can determine the exact amount of transportation to include with his remittance; so that whatever books he wishes may be ordered from the nearest Depository and promptly shipped to him without any undue correspondence or delay.

5. Special carton lots of the Society's most important missionary books are sent *freight free* to those who forward the appropriate remittance with their order. This freight free

offer only applies to the exact quantities of books packed in these carton lots, although the order may be for any number of assorted carton units.

Unit No. 1:	400 Five-cent Testaments, No. P230	\$20.00
Unit No. 2:	2,000 One-cent Portions, No. B530	20.00
Unit No. 3:	72 Minion Bibles, No. P43 ..	21.60
Unit No. 4:	30 Brevier Bibles, No. P53 ..	18.00
Unit No. 5:	1,000 Gospels in larger type, No. B550	20.00
Unit No. 6:	400 Testaments (flexible imitation leather cover, red edges), No. P231	40.00

By purchasing these carton lots it is possible to ship direct from the place of manufacture to the place of ultimate use. This saves freight to and from the retail Depository, and the extra handling and accounting at the Depository that is necessary for all smaller orders that are made up from the local stock on hand. In this way the purchaser is able to get the benefit of whatever saving he makes possible by buying in this direct and labor-saving way.

It is estimated that the change to the new depository system will require the writing off of about \$2,500 in old, damaged, or shopworn stocks of books, and of about \$5,500 in uncollectible accounts. Every effort was made during the year to collect all of the amounts due for Scriptures supplied on credit, and much progress has been made; but it is estimated that about \$5,500 of the outstanding accounts of the former Agencies have to be canceled.

Foreign Agencies

Publication is carried on in six Foreign Agencies, which during 1935 published Scriptures in 16 languages, producing 12 different Bibles (43,800 copies), 2 Old Testaments (3,000 copies), 19 New Testaments (84,300) and 118 different portions (3,589,053 copies)—a total of 3,720,153 copies of 151 different items.

New publications included the revised Turkish Proverbs in roman letter, the revised Ibanag (Philippines) St. Matthew, and Kuo-yü (Mandarin) Old Testament portions in Chinese and phonetic characters.



CARRYING THE WORD BY DOGSLED IN ALASKA

Finance

Budget

THE year 1935 was one of confident advance. Whereas the budget for 1934 excluding publication and work for the Blind amounted to \$468,400, the budget for 1935 was increased to \$554,000. This increased budget was particularly needed, because whatever unexpended balances there were on the field had been largely used up; because exchange rates were becoming more and more unfavorable, particularly in China and in other parts of the field; and because of a continued rise in prices throughout the world. Inasmuch as the reductions made by the Society in its expenditures from 1929 on had more than exceeded the falling off in income, the Advisory Council and the Budget Committee recommended to the Board that \$40,000 of the amount of income in excess of expenses received during this trying period should be added to the budget of 1935.

The normal estimate of income for the year without this \$40,000 would have amounted to \$514,000. This was approximately the income received in 1934, which exceeded the estimate for that year by about \$55,000. It was believed that this excess income which had been received during the depression should be expended during 1935 and 1936, first, because the great economic forces throughout the world had broken up the soil in such a way that it seemed to be especially receptive to the living seed of the Word of God; second, because 1935 would mark the anniversary of Four Centuries of the Printed English Bible. Later in the year additional appropriations were made toward making the celebration of Four Centuries of the Printed English Bible one of the outstanding national events of the year. The year therefore marked a revival of courage and confidence on the part of the Society. It is still too early to measure the fruits and consequences of what has been accomplished, but it is believed ground has been cleared for an advance.

Individual Gifts

A matter of deep concern to the Society during the past several years has been the recession in income.

The following table shows at a glance the extent of this recession in gifts from individual supporters.

1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
\$147,115	\$117,501	\$92,995	\$87,644	\$92,535

This picture would have been very gloomy in 1935 had it not been for the cancellation of a sizable annuity by one of the Society's generous friends. Thus again is witness borne to the substantial loyalty of that element in the Bible Society's family—its annuitants.



C. C. BOYS BENEFITED BY THE SCRIPTURES

Support from Churches

The Society experienced a severe reduction in the total income from churches due chiefly to the reduction of the Society's percentage in the benevolence budget of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, South, to meet the deficits of its missionary boards. With this exception, practically all of the churches which substantially support the Society at all showed an increase over the level of giving in 1934.

Receipts from churches for the past five years are as follows:

1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
\$150,864	\$111,833	\$90,373	\$103,895	\$96,184

The ten denominations making the largest contributions during 1935 and the amounts given appear herewith:

Methodist Episcopal	\$35,915
Presbyterian in the U. S. A.	18,580
Methodist Episcopal, South	12,843
Presbyterian in the U. S.	8,138
Congregational and Christian	2,678
Reformed in America	2,607
United Lutheran	2,448
African Methodist Episcopal	1,349
Augustana Lutheran	1,251
Christian Reformed	1,183

The custom begun several years ago of enlisting the interest of theological students was

continued through seminary visits and in sending a series of two letters to the 1,600 graduates of 105 theological seminaries. That this cultivation of the younger clergymen is bearing fruit has been evidenced in the increasing correspondence with younger ministers during the past several years. The BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD, illustrated lectures, and visual aids are requested, and encouraging references are made to addresses listened to on the work of the Society during student days.

The annual meeting of the Society's Advisory Council is more and more regarded as an important link in the relationship between the churches and the Society. In the session from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., first with the officers of the Society and then with the Budget Committee of the Board of Managers, the representatives of the denominations study the processes and problems of the Society from many angles, and the officers become better acquainted with situations and methods obtaining within the churches. All of this makes for intelligent and friendly cooperation.

The meeting of the Advisory Council on December 4, 1935, was one of the most satisfactory in the seventeen years since the Council was first set up. The attendance of representatives of thirty-four denominations exceeded the previously high record of twenty-seven who were present in 1933.

Among the findings adopted at the end of the day the following are of special interest:

We record our conviction as to the significance of the great and fundamental work which the American Bible Society is doing both in America and in the mission fields of the world by distributing the Word of God.

We urge upon our churches a larger interest in, and a more consistent financial support of, its work. We consider it to be one of the greatest agencies of the church today, in our land and other lands. Now, as always, it is true "the seed is the Word of God."

We recommend, in denominations where there is no definite provision made for the presentation before their churches of the work of the Society, the appointment of a committee on the American Bible Society by appropriate church bodies, the duty of such committees being the securing of a more definite presentation of the Bible Society work to the constituency of the denomination.

Income from Living Donors

Total gifts from living donors amounted to \$203,863.40 in 1935 as compared with \$203,244.59 in the preceding year. The increase, however, was almost entirely in gifts from Auxiliary Bible Societies which were \$3,000 greater than in 1934.

Taking the 10-year average income from 1921 to 1930 as a base, the following percentages for the amounts received from Churches and Individuals from 1930-1935 result:

Years	Gifts from Churches	Gifts from Individuals
1930	78.82	123.67
1931	64.43	105.94
1932	47.76	84.61
1933	38.60	66.97
1934	44.37	63.11
1935	41.08	66.64

Until income from these sources can be greatly enlarged, it will not be possible for the Society adequately to meet the many demands that are made upon it in a world that is torn by wars and rumors of wars; that is inflamed by a revival of nationalism, and that seems to seek to return to its ancient and hitherto unsuccessful policies of preparedness and armed might.

Income and expense under the budget, excluding Blind and Publication, shows an excess of income over expense of \$8,730.97 for the year 1935. This is true in spite of the fact that the amount expended under the budget was \$2,416.78 more than the amount appropriated. A study of the income figures shows that the largest source of income is now from legal trusts and available investments. The second largest is from legacies. Only when gifts from living donors recover will it be possible for the Society to return to a budget similar to those in effect from 1921-1930.

General Budget Income

	Estimate 1935	Received 1935	Receipts 1921-1930
Legal Trusts and Available Investments	\$131,000.00	\$128,284.35	\$118,797.43
Legacies	120,000.00	120,000.00	66,493.34
Annuities Terminated	70,000.00	70,000.00	18,823.43
Bible House	3,000.00	3,000.00	39,854.79
Miscellaneous	1,000.00	1,274.79	2,627.78
Auxiliaries (excluding For. Ag.)	9,000.00	13,868.57	20,046.99
Individuals (excluding For. Ag.)	85,000.00	92,535.79	138,864.22
Churches (excluding For. Ag.)	95,000.00	96,184.25	234,133.02
Total	\$514,000.00	\$525,147.75	\$639,641.00
Applied from Unexpended Balances	40,000.00	40,000.00
Total	\$554,000.00	\$565,147.75	\$639,641.00

General Budget Charges

	Original Appropriation 1935	Charges 1935	Average Charges 1921-1930
General Administration ..	\$60,101.00	\$63,777.05	\$72,968.41
Treasurer's Office	16,725.00	17,380.34	24,412.29
Ways and Means	52,425.00	56,224.66	70,777.36
General Distribution (excluding Blind)	53,010.00	47,246.71	58,511.70
Home Agencies	134,219.00	134,219.00	149,861.70
Foreign Agencies	237,520.00	237,569.02	276,437.28
Total (excluding Blind)	\$554,000.00	\$556,416.78	\$652,968.74

Summary of 1935 Budget

	Original Estimate	Received	Expended
General Budget	\$554,000.00	\$565,147.75	\$556,416.78
Publication	275,000.00	260,774.98	248,824.59
Income for Blind	10,000.00	9,585.84	11,590.56
Total	\$839,000.00	\$835,508.57	\$816,831.93

Annuities

During the year 666 annuity agreements were written as compared with 507 in 1934 and

459 in 1933. The amount received, \$640,-459.06, was greater than in any previous year. On February 15 the Society reduced its annuity rates to the level approved by the Committee on Annuities of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at a conference in New York on November 20, 1934. The amount received during the year at the old rates was \$320,671.05. However, under the new rates in the ten and a half months after February 15, 1935, \$319,788.01 was received. This can be compared with the \$448,887.27 received in the twelve months of 1934 under the former rates.

In 1935, 283 new annuitants made gifts to the Society on the annuity basis to the amount of \$282,017.43. Two hundred and sixty-eight annuity agreements representing gifts of \$178,-886.45 were terminated by death. These 268 agreements were taken out by 126 annuitants. Many annuitants hold more than one annuity agreement, thereby showing their continued belief in the value of the Society's work. Seven annuitants terminated agreements totalling \$13,678 by converting them into outright gifts. Had it not been for this most generous help, income from living donors during 1935 would have been less than during the preceding year. The Society deeply appreciates the sacrificial gifts that are made to it by its annuitants. Were it not for their great assistance, it would not have been possible to carry on all of the work that has been done during these difficult but important times.

On December 31, 1934, the Annuity Equalization Fund amounted to \$145,542.75. At the end of 1935 it amounted to \$191,093.45. This Annuity Equalization Fund represents an additional reserve held by the Society over and above every dollar given to it for annuities by its living annuitants. It is just one more additional safeguard of the annuity program, and is in addition to large excess reserves over and above the requirements of the insurance laws of New York State.

As in previous years information with regard to the 3% tax on the market value or present worth of annuities in accordance with the Federal Revenue Act of 1934 was supplied to those

annuitants who desired it. A small printed folder on this subject and also in connection with the Federal Gift Tax was prepared and mailed to those who appeared to need this information for income tax purposes. Additional copies can be had by writing to the Treasurer's office.

Securities

Income from legal trusts and other investments during 1935 amounted to \$128,284.35 as compared with an estimate of \$131,000. As of December 31, 1935, the market value of all of the Society's securities apart from mortgages and real estate was over 10% greater than the value at which they are carried on the Society's books. While it has been necessary to take over a few additional pieces of real estate during the year, it has also been possible to increase the income of some of the properties already owned by putting them in a more rentable condition. The cost of carrying any properties that do not produce income enough to pay the taxes and upkeep is charged against the income produced by other similar properties under the budget. These properties are being administered through the Astor Place Real Estate Company and will probably be sold when suitable opportunity offers. In the meanwhile they afford a very real insurance against any further decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar.

Legacies

Legacies received during the year amounted to \$195,679.14. Adding to this the income on the Legacy Equalization Fund brings the total income for the year to \$212,792.67. After appropriating \$120,000 to the budget for the year, the Legacy Equalization Fund, which at the first of the year amounted to \$197,557.99, was increased to \$290,350.66 as of December 31, 1935.

Trust Funds

Trust Funds received during the year amounted to

Trust Funds for General Purposes	\$22,181.95
Trust Funds for Specific Purposes	200.00
Trust Funds created by Board of Managers	2,500.00
Trust Funds subject to Life Interest	5,021.24

General

Universal Bible Sunday

IN accordance with the suggestion of the National Commemoration Committee many churches observed Universal Bible Sunday by formally concluding on that date the commemoration of the "Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Printing of the English Bible." The availability of the literature and pamphlets is-

sued for the Commemoration reduced somewhat the demand for printed matter published for the use of pastors and churches on Bible Sunday. This was particularly true of the responsive readings. A reflection of the wide observance of Bible Sunday, stimulated doubtless by the Commemoration, is found in the fact that requests for material came from

workers in sixty-three different denominations.

Publicity

The numerous anniversaries celebrated in 1935 brought additional opportunities for worthy and dignified publicity. In May came the 1200th anniversary of the translation of the Gospel of St. John by the Venerable Bede. Throughout the summer and fall the Commemoration of "The Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Printed English Bible" occurred, and in November the Society's centennial of service to the Blind was observed. These anniversaries, plus the normal activities of the twelve months, gave the publicity department a very vigorous year. The following table of returns in inches received from clipping bureaus shows both the results obtained last year and the healthy increase in the past several years.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Bible Sunday	4,446	3,465	3,513	4,405	5,242	8,912
General						
Religious press...	1,087	1,793	1,735	2,030	2,900	1,638
Daily press	2,702	2,693	5,804	5,802	6,052	4,520
Special	714	1,308	1,650	1,045	556	2,297
	8,949	9,259	12,702	13,282	14,750*	17,367

The Society's two stereopticon lectures continue to be popular. In placing them a cordial and effective cooperation is enjoyed with the lantern slide departments of nine denominations. No complete record of the use of the lectures through denominational channels is available, but it is worthy of note that the two lectures were booked approximately 1,800 times through the home and district offices of the Society.

The Scripture card exhibit of foreign language Scriptures manufactured late in 1934 proved to be so popular that an additional 200 sets were ordered during the summer and placed at the disposal of the headquarters and district offices. These exhibits are used constantly throughout the year in displays by libraries, churches, schools, colleges, mission groups, etc. It is altogether likely that another 200 sets could be kept constantly in circulation.

Through the home and district offices, in addition to the stereopticon lectures and the Scripture card exhibits, many requests for posters, leaflets, pamphlets, and other literature are being filled.

Bible Houses

On July 2, the Board of Managers decided to purchase a new Bible House for the use of the general headquarters of the Society in New York City. The new property is a six-story fireproof building of gray Indiana limestone and red tapestry brick, on the southwest corner of 57th Street and Park Avenue. It is known

both as 58 East 57th Street and also as 450 Park Avenue. The plot is 28 feet on 57th Street with 100 feet 5 inches on Park Avenue. Its location and good light afford a very attractive site for the general offices, salesroom, and library of the Society.

In deciding to move further uptown from the present Bible House at Astor Place, the Society is repeating again the action it took in 1853 when it moved to Astor Place from 72 Nassau Street. No plans, however, are now being made to manufacture Scriptures in the new building at 57th Street and Park Avenue, whereas, in 1853, the building at Astor Place was designed largely for manufacturing purposes. No space will be provided for tenants, as the whole building will be occupied by the American Bible Society. On one of the most active and prominent corners of the city, the new location should bring the Bible cause to the attention of many who now appear to be unaware of its value or indifferent to its claims.

The old red-rick Bible House at Astor Place has served the Society well for over eighty years. Scriptures in 69 languages and dialects and in five systems for the Blind were printed and bound in it, and it is estimated that a total of 76,000,000 Bibles, Testaments, and Portions were printed and bound there. From 1853 to 1935, Scriptures in about two hundred different languages and dialects were continuously being issued from this historic building. There are few buildings in the world than can equal such a record. Few, also, can report that, in spite of the great hazards of holding large stocks of paper, bindery trimmings, and bound books, as well as of the presence of a great number of tenants, no serious fire has occurred in over eighty-two years.

The new location in a fireproof building will not only safeguard the Society's records, and its library containing Scriptures in 657 languages and dialects, but will enable it also to prepare exhibits and displays of its rarer manuscripts and editions, which for many years have been left for safekeeping with the New York Public Library. In this way new fields of usefulness and service will be made possible.

James Gamble Rogers has been engaged as architect, and the George A. Fuller Company as general contractors, for altering the building for the Society's purposes. In order to prepare the building for occupancy by the Society for many years to come, it is being fully modernized and air conditioned. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy by the Society sometime during 1936.

The new Bible Houses in Rio de Janeiro and in Tokyo are fulfilling expectations as to their usefulness. Both are almost completely rented.

* Not including Commemoration clippings.

BIBLE SOCIETY RECORDEDITORS *The Secretaries*

NEW YORK, MAY 1936

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

INSTITUTED 1816

Bible House, Astor Place, New York

Our Next Number

DUE to the necessity of economy, as for the past three years, two issues of the BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD will be combined in one during a part of this year. There will be no issue in June, nor in August. The next issue will appear in July. Please do not expect one in June.

The Bible House in Cristobal continues its service to missionaries transshipping at the Isthmus.

Bible Society Record and Other Publications

There were ten issues of the BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD during the year, none being published in June and August; the average edition was 23,000 copies. Evidences of the continued interest of its readers in the varied activities of the work at home and abroad have been gratifying. The *Annual Report* consisting of 284 pages, in an edition of 1,500 copies, supplied fuller details in reports of the work of the various Home and Foreign Agencies, including the usual financial reports of the Treasurer. The briefer Managers' Report or "Story of the Year" was issued in an edition of 5,800, a large proportion being distributed at general assemblies, conferences, and synods, and other important denominational gatherings. Various informational leaflets, some reprints, were published, totaling 851,500 copies. For the Commemoration of the First Printed English Bible

there were printed 138,457 pamphlets, 25,002 pageants, 6,498,000 leaflets, 330,000 price lists, and 4,038 sets of the facsimiles.

In Memoriam

During the year the Society lost five of its Vice Presidents: Alexander A. Hyde, Thomas C. Day, Elwood C. Perisho, LL.D., Mrs. Augusta R. Moore, and Joshua Levering; and two members of the Board of Managers: Harry A. Kinports and the Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D. The following Honorary Vice Presidents passed away during the year: Bishop William M. Bell, D.D., and Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, D.D. William S. Strong, for many years in charge of the North China Sub-agency and, during 1926-1929, Secretary of the Arabic Levant Agency, and Nai C. K. Trung, active colporteur, translator, and later office manager of the Siam Agency, were called to higher service.

Personnel

The following were elected members of the Board of Managers: Stetson Baker, in March; John Binns, Fred Herrigel, Jr., C. E. Leavers, Samuel H. Libby, Clarence L. Sager, Frederick S. Telleen, and Howard C. Wick, in April; and Arthur Y. Meeker in November.

The following became Honorary Life Members: Rev. H. W. Widdoes, chairman of the Revision Committee for the Ilocano Bible, and Rev. J. Cottingham, D.D., who rendered valuable service in the revision of the Tagalog Bible, in February; and the Rev. Rodolphe Petter, D.D., translator of the New Testament in Cheyenne, and the Rev. Lyle John Beebe, translator of the New Testament in Tai Lu, at the Annual Meeting in May.

At the end of the year, the Rev. L. B. Chamberlain, D.D., retired as Recording Secretary, after more than twenty years of devoted service; and also the Rev. M. B. Porter, Secretary of the South Atlantic District, after more than twenty-eight years of active service.

Conclusion

WITH profound gratitude and thanks to God for the generous and sacrificial cooperation of all who have had a part in bringing the Scriptures to the multitudes whose hearts have been opened and whose lives have been enriched, strengthened, and blessed through the power of the Word, the Story of the One Hundred and Twentieth Year of the

American Bible Society is concluded. And overwhelmingly comes the challenge to travel new roads, to enter new doors, in high and lowly places, in all nations and among all peoples of the world; for opportunity was never greater to carry forward the work of the Kingdom, and in no other day has the need of the Book been more visible.

The Year 1935 in Figures

DISTRIBUTION*

IN THE UNITED STATES

Circulation in District Territories,
and by Haven Agency:

Haven Agency among Colored
People:

	<i>Bibles</i>	<i>Testaments</i>	<i>Portions</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>WORKERS</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atlanta Division	2,141	5,547	73,912	81,600	27	
Charlotte Division	1,123	1,788	21,106	24,017	25	
Cleveland Division	3,269	4,146	38,422	45,837	51	
Dallas Division	2,472	4,119	20,346	26,937	34	
Others	153	4	349	506	

Haven Agency Total	9,158	15,604	154,135	178,897	137	
Eastern	23,981	20,953	120,412	165,346	38	
Atlantic	24,702	17,699	187,455	229,856	47	
National Capital	1,058	533	7,745	9,336	4	
South Atlantic	10,702	11,528	121,561	143,791	78	
Southern	9,436	14,428	146,457	170,321	78	
Central	12,968	16,393	226,833	255,194	85	
Northwestern	25,393	29,128	540,336	594,857	414	
Southwestern	17,513	28,208	242,411	288,132	103	
Western	10,343	12,218	67,904	90,465	17	
Pacific	16,819	27,847	202,173	246,839	104	

Total	162,073	193,539	2,017,422	2,373,034	1,036	
Depository Sales to other Bible Societies	2,807	1,662	41,366	45,635	

Total Distribution through Districts, Depositories, and Haven Agency Home Office Circulation in the U. S. to Blind	164,680	195,201	2,058,788	2,418,669	
Home Office Sales and Grants to Auxiliary and other Bible Societies	11,044	9,961	381,023	402,028	60	
Home Office Sales and Grants to Others	7,157	80,401	39,490	127,048		
Total Distribution in the U. S. ..	182,881	285,563	2,483,188	2,951,632	1,096	

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Circulation through Foreign Agencies:

West Indies	9,565	5,923	97,036	112,524	192	
Mexico	8,721	5,034	47,273	61,028	165	
Caribbean	7,846	11,396	54,967	74,209	117	
Upper Andes	7,255	9,670	82,679	99,604	109	
La Plata	13,335	10,667	90,635	114,637	111	
Brazil	12,427	9,652	75,682	97,761	190	

Latin America Total	59,149	52,342	448,272	559,763	884	
Levant	3,248	3,758	16,513	23,519	40	
Arabic-Levant	5,240	5,806	57,856	68,902	87	
Philippines	6,521	6,607	98,446	111,574	80	
Siam	159	376	161,121	161,656	79	
China	23,652	23,333	2,098,642	2,145,627	548	
Japan	11,520	43,604	682,436	737,560	106	

Foreign Agencies' Circulation	109,489	135,826	3,553,286	3,798,601	1,824	
Home Office Grants in Books	533	1,650	10,313	12,496	
Foreign Correspondents' Circulation	2,199	5,278	16,375	23,852	174	
Foreign Agencies' Sales to other Bible Societies	3,017	5,118	412,040	420,175	
Home Office Sales to Foreign Bible Societies	1,295	14,087	1,412	16,794	

Total Distribution Abroad	116,533	161,959	3,993,426	4,271,918	
Total Distribution in the U. S.	182,881	285,563	2,483,188	2,951,632	

Grand Total, 1935	299,414	447,522	6,476,614	7,223,550	3,094	
-------------------------	---------	---------	-----------	-----------	-------	--

* "Distribution" is used as a practical equivalent of "Issues" used for years previous to 1934, and covers all Scripture volumes made available by the Society, whether through its own Agencies or through other Bible Societies and organizations.

† "Circulation," as in the past, designates volumes reported as circulated by the Society's own Agencies or representatives. Circulation figures for district territory include depository sales in such territory as well as circulations directed by the District office.

LANGUAGES AND CHARACTERS*

Asia—55

Ainu	Latin
Arabic	Vettish
Armenian: Ancient	Lithuanian
Armenian: Modern	Norwegian (Gothic)
Burmese	Norwegian (Roman)
Chinese:	Polish
Wenli, High	Portuguese
Wenli, Easy	Romanian: Central Bul-
Kuo-yü (Mandarin)	garian
Kuo-yü (Phonetic Script)	Roumanian
Canton Colloquial	Russian
Amoy Colloquial	Serbo-Croatian
(Roman)	Slavonic
Foochow Colloquial	Slovak
Hakka	Slovenian
Hinghua Colloquial	Spanish
(Roman)	Judaeo-Spanish
Ningpo Colloquial	Swedish
(Roman)	Ukrainian
Shanghai Colloquial	Welsh
Soochow Colloquial	Yiddish
Hebrew	(Judaeo-German)
India:	<i>For the Blind</i>
Gujarati	*English Braille
Hindi	*English Moon
Kanarese	*German Braille
Malayalam	*Portuguese Braille
Marathi	*Spanish Braille
Panjabi	*Swedish Braille
Sanskrit	
Sindhi	
Tamil	
Telegu	
Urdu	
Japanese	
*Japanese (Roman)	
Korean	
*Korean (Mixed Script)	
Kurdish: Kurmanji	
(Arabic characters)	
* (Armenian characters)	
Malay: High	
Mongolian	
Persian	
Slam:	
Siamese	
Tai Lao	
Tai Lu	
Tai Yuan	
Syriac: Ancient	
Syriac: Modern	
Tibetan	
Turkish: Osmanli	
(Arabic characters)	
* (Armenian ")	
* (Greek ")	
* (Roman ")	
Turkish: Gagauzi	

Africa—13

Afrikaans
Amharic
Baya: Gbèa
Bemba
Bulu
Ethiopic
Luba-Lulua
Malagasy
Olunyo
Tagoli
Swahili
Tswa
Zulu

Islands—15

Gilbert Islands
Hawaiian
Philippines:
Bicol
Cebuano
Ibanag
Ifugao
Igorot
Ilocano
Moro: Sulu
Pampangan
Panayan
Pangasinan
Samareño
Tagalog
Ponape

Americas—23

Aymará
Cakchiquel
Cheyenne
Cherokee
Choctaw
Dakota
Eskimo: Kuskokwim
Guarani
Hopi
Keres
Mapudungu
Muskogee
Navaho
Ojibwa
Peplamento
Quechua: Bolivian
Quechua: Ecuadorian
Quiché

For the Blind

English
*Line Letter
*New York Point
*New York Point
*Bldpage
*American Braille
*Revised Braille
Grade 1½
*Standard English
Braille
Talking Book Records

Europe—51

Albanian
Basque
Braid Scots
Bulgarian
Catalan
Czechoslovakian
(Bohemian)
Danish
Dutch
English
Esperanto
Georgian
Estonian
Finnish (Gothic)
*Finnish (Roman)
Flemish
French
Friskan
Gaelic
German
Greek: Ancient
Greek: Modern
Hungarian
Icelandic
Irish
Italian

During 1935 work was done in 132 languages and 25 additional characters=157. Scriptures in 111 languages and characters were issued from the Bible House; they were circulated in 109 in the United States; and in 113 by the Foreign Agencies and Correspondents.

Officers, Managers, and Agencies of the American Bible Society

President

JOHN T. MANSON

Vice Presidents

CHARLES E. HUGHES, LL.D., D. C.
JOHN R. MOTT, LL.D., N. Y.
CHRISTOPHER MATHESON, Okla.
B. PRESTON CLARK, Mass.
CARL E. MILLIKEN, LL.D., Me.
WILLIAM S. PILLING, Pa.
MRS. FINLEY J. SHEPARD, LL.D., N. Y.
HARRY P. CONVERSE, Ky.
JUNIUS E. BEAL, Mich.
WALTER L. STOCKWELL, N. Dak.
HENRY J. ALLEN, LL.D., Kan.
FRANK A. HORNE, N. Y.

FRANK O. LOWDEN, LL.D., Ill.
HERMAN J. SCHAFER, Mo.
EDWARD S. JOUETT, Ky.
HORACE WHITE, La.
J. HENRY BAKER, Md.
ROBERT R. MOTON, LL.D., Ala.
R. L. SMITH, Tex.
ROBERT L. CARRICK, Ky.
JOHN R. HAWKINS, D. C.
HENRY S. STEARNS, M.D., N. Y.
WM. PHILLIPS HALL, N. Y.
WADE H. ELLIS, LL.D., D. C.
WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN, Ph.D., N. Y.

WM. LYON PHELPS, Litt.D., Conn.
GENERAL EVANGELINE BOOTH, London
ELBERT A. HARVEY, Mass.
C. EDGAR ANDERSON, N. Y.
E. CLARENCE MILLER, LL.D., Pa.
ROBERT B. SCOTT, Ga.
J. L. KRAFT, Ill.
JOHN S. FISHER, LL.D., Pa.
FRANK J. HARWOOD, Wis.
ROBERT E. SPEER, D.D., N. Y.
JOSIAH H. PENNIMAN, LL.D., Pa.
JOHN H. FINLEY, LL.D., N. Y.

General Secretaries

REV. ERIC M. NORTH, Ph.D., D.D.
REV. GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, D.D.

Treasurer

GILBERT DARLINGTON

Acting Recording Secretary

REV. ERIC M. NORTH, Ph.D., D.D.

Assistant Secretary

CHARLES W. FOWLE

Managers

TERM—1933 to 1937

WINTHROP M. TUTTLE
ORRIN R. JUDD
ELLWOOD M. RABENOLD
EDWARD S. MALMAR
WILLIAM W. HALL
JEREMIAH R. VAN BRUNT
WARD MELVILLE
EDWARD H. HUME, M.D.
FRED HERRIGEL, JR.
C. E. LEAVERS

TERM—1934 to 1938

DANIEL BURKE
FRANK H. MANN
ERNEST M. BOWMAN
ELISABETH B. CUTTING
JAMES M. STUART
HOWARD WHITTEMORE
PAUL T. JONES
STETSON BAKER
JOHN BINNS
HOWARD C. WICK

TERM—1935 to 1939

GEORGE D. BEATTYS
ARLANDO MARINE
FRANKLIN S. EDMONDS
JAMES R. JOY, LL.D.
CHARLES F. DARLINGTON
SILAS F. HALLOCK, M.D.
ARTHUR L. BROWN
RAY CLARKE TILLINGHAST
CLARENCE L. SAGER
S. FREDERICK TELLEEN
ARTHUR Y. MEEKER

TERM—1936 to 1940

ROSCOE C. E. BROWN, Litt.D.
GEORGE WOOLSEY, M.D.
WILLIAM P. STEVENSON, LL.D.
WM. ALBERT HARBISON
JAMES H. POST
GEORGE TIFFANY
JAMES T. VAN STEENBERGH
JOHN B. WALKER, M.D.
SAMUEL H. LIBBY

Ministerial Members of Board Committees

REV. R. S. INGLIS, D.D.
REV. EZRA S. TIPPLE, D.D.
PROF. OSWALD T. ALLIS, Ph.D.

PROF. JOHN H. RAVEN, D.D.
BISHOP F. J. MCCONNELL, D.D.
REV. T. H. MACKENZIE, D.D.

REV. ROBERT M. HOPKINS, D.D.
PROF. J. NEWTON DAVIES, S.T.D.
REV. ERNEST BRENNECKE, Ph.D.

In the United States—Districts and Depositories

District and Division Secretaries

Eastern—New York, North New Jersey C. W. FOWLE, Bible House, Astor Place, New York City.
Atlantic—Pennsylvania, Delaware, South New Jersey REV. G. G. DILWORTH, 701 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
National Capital—Maryland, District of Columbia REV. E. C. POWERS, 9 E. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
South Atlantic—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina REV. I. S. McELROY, JR., 218 N. Adams St., Richmond, Va.
Southern—Georgia, So. Carolina, Florida, Tenn., Alabama, Miss. REV. B. H. SMITH, 85 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga.
Central—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky REV. G. B. CAMERON, 519 Main St., Cincinnati, O.
Northwestern—Ill., Iowa, Missouri, Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D. REV. J. L. McLAUGHLIN, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Southwestern—Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana REV. J. J. MORGAN, 1814 Main St., Dallas, Tex.
Western—Calo., Kan., Utah, Wyo., Mont., Ida., New Mex., Ariz. REV. A. F. ALLEN, 1108 E. 15th St., Denver, Colo.
Pacific—California, Washington, Ore., Nevada, Alaska, Hawaii REV. R. W. BAYLESS, 224 McAllister St., San Francisco, Cal.

Divisions of the Haven Memorial Agency among the Colored People of the United States

Atlanta—Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee REV. D. H. STANTON, 56 Cammon Ave., S. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Charlotte—No. Carolina, So. Carolina, Virginia, W. Va., D. C., Maryland REV. J. S. N. TROSS, 329 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.
Cleveland—Ohio, Pa., N. Y., N. J., Del., Mich., Ind., Ill., Mo., Ky. REV. A. J. ALLEN, 2622 E. 55th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Dallas—Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas REV. M. L. VAUGHTERS, 2549 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

Depositories

To receive and dispatch orders for Scriptures

New York City—Bible House, Astor Place New York, New Jersey, Penna., Del., Maryland, D. C., Va., W. Va.
Atlanta, Georgia—85 Walton St. No. Carolina, So. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tenn., Alabama, Mississippi.
Chicago, Illinois—35 E. Wacker Drive Ohio, Ky., Ind., Ill., Iowa, Mo., Mich., Wis., Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak.
Dallas, Texas—1814 Main St. Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana.
Denver, Colorado—1108—15th St. Nebraska, Kan., Colo., Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Ariz.
San Francisco, California—224 McAllister St. Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaiian Islands.

Foreign Agencies

West Indies—JOSE MARCIAL-DORADO, Ph.D., Neptuno 173, Havana, Cuba.
Mexico—SR. H. T. MARROQUIN, Apartado 1373, Mexico City.
Caribbean—REV. RAYMOND R. GREGORY, Bible House, Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Upper Andes—JOHN RITCHIE, Apartado 448, Girón Camaná 836, Lima, Peru.
La Plata—REV. P. PENZOTTI, Calle Corrientes 728, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Brazil—REV. CHARLES W. TURNER, Ph.D., Bible House, Avenida Erasmo Braga No. 12, Rio de Janeiro.
Levant—REV. J. OSCAR BOYD, D.D., Kohlmarkt 8, Vienna, 1, Austria.
Arabic Levant—C. S. BELL, Box 724, 62 Sharia Ibrahim Pasha, Cairo, Egypt.
Philippines—REV. E. K. HIGDON, Acting, Box 755, Bible House, No. 636 Isaac Peral, Manila.
Siam—REV. ROBERT O. FRANKLIN, 703 Sathorn Rd., Bangkok.
China—REV. G. CARLETON LACY, D.D., No. 102, Missions Building, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
Japan—REV. K. E. AURELL, Bible House, No. 2 Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo.

State Bible Societies Cooperating with the American Bible Society

Maine—E. T. GARLAND, 19 Pine St., Portland.
New Hampshire—EDWARD A. DAME, 24 Warren St., Concord.
Vermont—REV. G. E. ROBBINS, 455 Shelburne Road, Burlington.
Connecticut—REV. S. W. RAYMOND, 278 Farmington Ave., Hartford.
Massachusetts—ALBERT ROSCOE, 41 Bromfield St., Boston.
Rhode Island—REV. SELDEN R. MCCURDY, D.D., 144 Westminster St., Providence.
Maryland—REV. E. C. POWERS, D.D., 9 E. Franklin St., Baltimore.